拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季食物化学成分及其对食物选择的影响

张颖俊 $^{1,\#}$, 王双金 $^{1,\#}$, 郭爱伟 1 , 陈粉粉 1 , 崔亮伟 1,* . 肖 文 2,*

- 1. 西南林业大学 林学院, 云南 昆明 650224;
- 2. 大理学院 东喜玛拉雅资源与环境研究所, 云南 大理 671003

摘要:叶食性灵长类食物选择受食物常量营养物质、微量营养元素及其次生代谢产物等影响,但较少有研究阐释植物的化学成分效应。该研究通过分析拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴群春季 (2010年3月—5月和2011年3月—5月)食物来阐明影响食物选择的植物化学成分。春季,猴群通过采食高质量食物(芽和嫩叶)来满足其营养需求,且偏好高磷和低钙/磷比(Ca/P)、低钙及低单宁食物。食物的磷和粗蛋白含量高于非食物,总糖和Ca/P低于非食物,而粗脂肪、粗灰分、钙和单宁含量则无差异;即在单宁含量未超过其忍受阈值的前提下,猴群春季食物选择原则是在满足蛋白质主导的常量营养物质需求基础上保证磷钙摄入。

关键词:黑白仰鼻猴;植物化学成分;磷; Ca/P;食物选择

中图分类号: Q959.848 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 0254-5853-(2013)03-0152-08

Spring food selection by *Rhinopithecus bieti* at Mt. Lasha in relation to phytochemical components

Ying-Jun ZHANG^{1,#}, Shuang-Jin WANG^{1,#}, Ai-Wei GUO¹, Fen-Fen CHEN¹, Liang-Wei CUI^{1,*}, Wen XIAO^{2,*}

- 1. Forestry Faculty, Southwest Forestry University, Kunming 650224, China;
- 2. Institute of Eastern-Himalaya Biodiversity Research, Dali University, Dali 671003, China

Abstract: Food selection by folivorous primates is thought to relate to macronutrients, micronutrients and plant secondary metabolites. However, few studies explain their effects on food choices. This study was designed to clarify the effect of phytochemical components on *Rhinopithecus bieti* food choice by analyzing the chemical composition of food samples collected from March to May in 2010 and 2011 at Mt. Lasha in northwest Yunnan, China. Compared with non-foods, there was more phosphorous and crude protein, less total sugar and a lower ratio of calcium to phosphorus in selected foods. However, no differences were found in crude fat, crude ash, calcium and tannin content between foods and non-foods. Phytochemical constituents may influence food choices; the monkeys preferred foods with high phosphorus and low Ca/P, low calcium, low sugar and low tannins. *Rhinopithecus bieti* foraged high quality foods such as buds and young leaves to meet their nutritional needs after a long winter. Therefore, if tannin content in food did not exceed the enduring threshold of *R. bieti*, the nutrient intake was prioritized by phosphorus and calcium regulation when the need for macronutrients dominated by protein was satisfied.

Keywords: Rhinopithecus bieti; Phytochemical content; Phosphorous; Ca/P; Food choice

灵长类食物营养直接影响其生存、繁殖、抗病能力及寿命等 (Hladik, 1981),其食物选择旨在满足不同的营养目的: (1) 最大程度地摄取食物中的能量 (Emlen, 1966; Schoener, 1971;); (2) 摄取最大

量的蛋白质 (Mattson, 1980); (3) 减少/回避高纤维食物 (Milton, 1979); (4) 减少次生代谢产物摄入 (Freeland & Janzen, 1974); (5) 平衡营养物质 (Raubenheimer & Simpson, 2004) (Guo et al, 2011)。

收稿日期: 2013-02-07; 接受日期: 2013-03-20

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金 (31160422, 30960084, 30960085); 教育部新世纪优秀人才支持计划 (NCET-12-1079); 云南省重点学科野生动植物保护与利用 (XKZ200904)

#共同第一作者 (Authors contributed equally to the work)

*通信作者 (Corresponding authors),E-mail: gcuilw@gmail.com; xiaowen.dali@gmail.com

第一作者简介: 张颖俊 (1985–),女,硕士生,研究方向: 灵长类营养生态学。E-mail: azhangyingjun@163.com

有机体对特定常量和微量营养物质的需求与物种、个体大小、新陈代谢需求、生活方式和消化系统等有关 (Parra, 1978; Milton, 1993)。因此,不同物种基于其特定的营养需求选择特异的食物实现营养目标 (Felton et al, 2009)。

灵长类选择食物时优先考虑食物的营养参数 (如营养成分种类、含量及配置等)(Felton et al, 2009)。如尽管疣猴的食物选择受食物形态、生理和 生态等因素影响,但主要与蛋白质和纤维含量相关 (特别是树叶蛋白质及其可消化性,以及食物粗蛋白 /纤维素比 (CP/ADF)(Felton et al, 2009; Guo et al, 2011; Kirkpatrick, 1996; Kirkpatrick, 2007; Milton, 1979; Oates et al, 1980)。乌干达红疣猴 (Piliocolobus tephrosceles) 喜食富含蛋白质 (15%~25%) 的果 实 (Waterman & Kool, 1994), 戴帽叶猴 (Presbytis pileatus) 喜食高蛋白、低纤维的嫩叶和芽 (Stanford, 1991), 黑疣猴 (Colobus satanas) 采食的种子量与 其蛋白质含量相关 (McKey et al, 1981); 塔那河红 疣猴 (Procolobus badius rufomitratus)、 (Trachypithecus auratus sondaicus)及西非黑白疣猴 (C. polykomos) 等不偏好高蛋白质食物 (Mowry et al, 1996; Kool, 1992; Dasilva, 1994); 红疣猴 (P. badius) 和东非黑白疣猴 (C. guereza) 选择高蛋白 质、低纤维食物 (R. bieti: Huang et al. 2010; Li & Yang, 2009; Wasseman & Chapman, 2003); 栗红叶 猴 (P. rubicunda)、黑脊叶猴 (P. melalophos) 和 黑 白仰鼻猴 (R. bieti) 等选择蛋白质和 CP/ADF 低的 食物 (Davies et al, 1988; Kirkpatrick, 1996); 红疣 猴 (P. badius) 和 黑叶猴 (T. francoisi) 的食物选 择则与蛋白质/纤维比无关 (Chapman et al, 2002; Li, 2010)。体型和胃容量小的疣猴可通过增加食物在体 内的滞留时间从高纤维含量食物中获取营养 (Kay & Davies, 1994), 而也有疣猴喜食低纤维食物 (Chapman et al, 2003; Maisels et al, 1994); 西非黑白 疣猴 (C. polykomos) 季节性采食高能量食物 (Dasilva, 1994).

动物的食物选择受植物次生代谢产物 (plant secondary metabolites, PSM) 含量及化学组成影响。有研究认为 PSMs 抑制食物选择 (Glander, 1981; Oates et al, 1977), 有些则无法确定其作用 (Chapman et al, 2002; Davies et al,1988; Ganzhorn, 1989; Kool, 1992; Maisels et al, 1994; Marks et al, 1988; Milton, 1979; Mowry et al, 1996; Waterman et

al, 1988).

此外,矿物元素对动物的生长、繁殖和健康也具有重要意义。矿物质可获得性可限制乌干达热带雨林果食性灵长类种群增长 (Rode et al, 2006),并决定其食物选择 (Felton, 2009)。矿物元素缺乏中最普遍存在的磷缺乏意味着磷最易成为食物选择的限制因素,动物生长繁殖、妊娠和哺乳必须保证食物中磷、钙及维生素 D 保持平衡 (IPNI, 1999)。因此,灵长类在选择食物时需在满足常量及微量营养物质需求的同时最大限度降低次生代谢产物的影响。

目前,多数研究试图通过分析食物与非食物化 学成分差异来阐明疣猴食物选择与其化学成分间 的关系。Kirkpatrick (1996) 认为白马雪山黑白仰鼻 猴倾向于取食低 CP/ADF 食物。龙马山黑白仰鼻猴 冬季喜食高 CP/ADF、低单宁食物 (Li & Yang, 2009), 秋季则偏好取食高 CP/ADF、低纤维素及高 灰分食物 (Huang et al, 2010)。麻阳河黑叶猴秋、冬 及春季食物选择与其水分、粗蛋白、粗纤维、ADF 含量和 CP/ADF 无关 (Cai et al, 2011; Li, 2010)。通 常,食物的常量、微量营养元素和次生代谢产物将 综合影响灵长类食物选择 (McKey et al, 1981; Waterman & Choo, 1981; Waterman, 1984)。因此, 本研究拟通过化学成分主成分分析来阐明影响拉 沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季食物选择的主要因素,为迁地 保护个体的食物设计和改善,以及野生种群 (食物) 保护管理提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究地点

研究地位于云南省怒江州兰坪县云岭省级自然保护区拉沙山 (N26°20′, E99°15′)。拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴群活动于海拔 2900~3500 m 的林带内 (<2800 m 为村庄/耕地,>3600 m 为高山牧场和裸地),种群大小~130 只,由 11 个单雄多雌单位和 1 个全雄群组成,家域面积~11 km²。猴群生境斑块化明显,家域内有牧场、火烧地和烧炭地(砍伐栎树烧炭)。猴群活动区域植被随海拔从低到高呈带状分布,依次为针阔混交林、阔叶落叶林和暗针叶林,年均温度11.79 $^{\circ}$ (4.4~7.5 $^{\circ}$ C),5—10 月为雨季,降水量占全年的 79%,11 月一翌年 4 月为干季 (Huang, 2009)。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 样品采集及保存

在猴群活动区域对面的突出高点,借助单筒望

远镜采用 10 min 瞬时扫描取样法 (Altmann, 1974) 记录猴群采食食物种类和部位(花、叶、芽、果实 和种子等),采集标本并带回实验室鉴定;同时,每 隔 30 min 在地形图 (1: 50000) 上记录猴群中心位 置。共采集猴群春季 (2010年3-5月和2011年3 **一**5 月) 食物 24 种 (55 个样品), 非食物 13 种 (15 个样品)。跟踪观察猴群,在猴群集中利用生境斑块 的海拔中线随机选取 3~5 棵食物树种 (胸径为斑 块中食物树胸径的众数),从其树冠中线采集食物样 品,包括花、芽和叶。非食物指猴群活动区域内分 布广和重要值大,或与食物同属一科但在观察期间 未被采食的植物 (Yeager et al, 1997)。每种植物每 次采集的样品鲜重≥500 g。新鲜样品灭活 (120 ℃ 烘箱, 10~15 min) 后密封保存; 带回实验室后将 样品置于瓷盘中在 60~65 ℃烘箱中烘干 8~12 h, 取出瓷盘置于空气中冷却 24 h, 充分回潮后称重; 将装有样品的瓷盘放入 60~65 ℃烘箱内再次烘干 2 h, 取出瓷盘回潮 24 h 后称重; 粉碎机粉碎 (过 40 目筛)制成半干样品,放入密封袋中,并贴上标 签 (物种名、采食部位、采集时间、地点和海拔等) 备用 (Zhang, 2003)。

1.2.2 营养成分测定

直接干燥法测定水分,凯氏定氮法测定粗蛋白,索氏抽提法测定粗脂肪,马福炉灼烧法测定灰分,高锰酸钾滴定法测定钙,钼黄法测定磷 (Zhang, 2003),蒽酮比色法测定水溶性总糖,磷钼酸-钨酸

钠 (F-D) 比色法测定 (Zhu & Xia, 2003) 单宁。 1.2.3 数据处理

食物化学成分含量的百分比数据经 2arcsin [Sqrt (Xi)] 转化以满足正态分布 (Lehner, 1998); t-test 分析食物与非食物化学成分差异; 主成分分析确定影响猴群食物选择的主要植物化学成分; 偏相关 (partial correlations analysis) 分析食物磷与蛋白质、磷与 Ca/P 的相关性; one-way ANOVA 分析植物不同取食部位的化学成分差异; 卡方检验分析不同食物种类采食频次的月间差异。以觅食时间 (食物种类/部位的时间百分数) 作为食物选择指标(Kar-Gupta & Kumar, 1994),化学成分含量用干重表示,每份样品均进行两次平行测定来检验数据的准确度,并在设定的误差范围内以均值进行分析统计(Zhang, 2003; Zhu & Xia, 2003)。

2 结 果

2.1 食物与非食物化学成分差异

春季食物磷和粗蛋白含量>非食物 (磷: t_{68} =3.95, P<0.001; 粗蛋白: t_{68} =3.88, P<0.001),总糖和钙/磷比<非食物 (总糖: t_{68} =3.27, P=0.001; Ca/P: t_{68} =4.41, p<0.001),而食物与非食物的粗脂肪、粗灰分、钙和单宁含量无差异 (粗脂肪: t_{68} =1.26, P=0.21; 粗灰分: t_{68} =1.21, P=0.23; 钙: t_{68} =1.90, P=0.06; 单宁: t_{68} =0.33, P=0.75) (表 1)。

表 1 拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季食物与非食物化学成分比较 (干物质)
Table 1 Comparison of phytochemical content between non-foods and foods of *Rhinopithecus bieti* at
Mt. Lasha in spring (dry matter)

	•		
变量 Variable	食物 Food (n=55)	非食物 Non-food (n=15)	t-test
粗蛋白 Crude Protein (%)	21.92±8.84	12.48±7.07	t ₆₈ =3.88, P<0.001
粗脂肪 Crude fat (%)	5.75±2.63	4.90±1.74	$t_{68} = 1.26, P=0.21$
总糖 Total sugar (%)	5.56±3.73	9.35±5.74	$t_{68} = 3.27, P < 0.001$
灰分 Ash (%)	7.03±2.33	6.25±3.17	$t_{68} = 1.21, P=0.23$
钙 Calcium (%)	1.12±0.48	1.42±0.66	$t_{68} = 1.90, P = 0.062$
磷 Phosphorus (%)	0.46 ± 0.23	0.22±0.22	$t_{68} = 3.95, P < 0.001$
单宁 Tannin (%)	6.60 ± 2.83	6.20±2.61	$t_{68} = 0.33, P = 0.75$
钙/磷 Ca/P	4.08±4.39	10.61±7.49	$t_{68} = 4.41, P < 0.001$

2.2 食物化学成分主成分分析

第一、第二和第三主成分 (principal component 1,2,3; PC1, PC2, PC3) 贡献率分别为 42.6%、20.0%和 15.1%,累积为 77.7%,说明食物化学成分中有主要成分影响食物选择。PC1 为磷含量和 Ca/P, PC2 为钙含量, PC3 为单宁含量 (表 2)。食物中磷与蛋

白质正相关 (r_p =0. 61, P<0.001),磷与 Ca/P 弱相关 (r_p =-0.40, P<0.01)。因此,拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季 偏好高磷/蛋白质比、低 Ca/P 和低单宁食物。

2.3 食物不同取食部位化学成分差异

松萝 (Byrioria spp.) 中蛋白质、灰分、糖和磷含量低, Ca/P 高。芽富含磷和蛋白质, 缺乏钙, 且

Ca/P 低; 芽、叶及花的单宁含量无差异; 花中糖含 与芽无差异; 花的粗脂肪含量最高,叶最低; 芽的量最高,芽与叶无差异; 叶的粗灰分含量最高,花 蛋白含量最高,其次为叶和花 (表 3)。

表 2 拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季食物化学成分主成分分析特征向量负载

Table 2 Principal component loadings of phytochemical content of foods used by Rhinopithecus bieti at Mt. Lasha in spring

编号 Code	变量 Variable	PC1	PC2	PC3
1	单宁 Tannin (%)	0.38	0.06	-0.72
2	总糖 Total sugar (%)	-0.40	0.09	-0.72
3	灰分 Ash (%)	0.56	-0.70	0.09
4	磷 Phosphorus (%)	0.93	-0.06	-0.02
5	钙 Calcium (%)	-0.17	-0.83	0.22
6	粗脂肪 Crude fat(%)	-0.23	0.62	0.45
7	粗蛋白 Crude protein (%)	0.92	-0.15	0.11
8	钙/磷 Ca/P	-0.85	0.00	0.39
	特征值 Eigen value	3.14	1.60	1.47
	贡献率 Variance (%)	42.59	20.00	15.06
	累计贡献率 Cumulative variance (%)	42.59	62.59	77.65

表 3 拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季食物不同取食部位化学成分对比 (mean±SE)(干物质)

Table 3 Comparison of phytochemical content of different parts of foods used by *Rhinopithecus bieti* at Mt. Lasha in spring (mean±SE) (dry matter)

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **					
种类 Class	花 Flowers ¹	芽 Buds	嫩叶 Young leaves	ANOVA	松萝 Lichen ²
	(n=12)	(n=12)	(n=27)		(n=4)
粗蛋白 Crude protein (%)	17.77°±7.00	29.85 ^b ±4.90	22.55°±7.52	F _{2,48} =9.10, P<0.001	6.32±1.30
粗脂肪 Crude fat (%)	$7.26^{a}\pm3.74$	$5.68^{ac} \pm 1.89$	$4.72^{c}\pm1.41$	$F_{2,48}$ =5.41, P <0.01	8.46±3.80
总糖 Total sugar (%)	$8.78^{a}\pm6.00$	$5.06^{b} \pm 1.81$	$4.69^{b}\pm2.39$	$F_{2,48}$ =5.74, P <0.01	3.23±0.74
灰分 Ash (%)	$6.17^{a}\pm2.05$	$6.79^{a}\pm1.31$	$8.26^{c} \pm 1.76$	$F_{2,48}$ =7.77, P <0.01	2.13±0.51
钙 Calcium (%)	$1.15^{ab} \pm 0.35$	$0.89^a \pm 0.33$	$1.26^{b}\pm0.55$	$F_{2,48}$ =3.07, P =0.056	0.81 ± 0.21
磷 Phosphorus (%)	$0.41^a \pm 0.20$	$0.68^{b}\pm0.10$	$0.45^{a}\pm0.19$	$F_{2,48}$ =7.68, P <0.01	0.05 ± 0.008
单宁 Tannin (%)	$6.81^{a}\pm1.68$	$7.57^{a}\pm2.46$	$6.89^{a}\pm2.80$	$F_{2,48}=0.32, P=0.73$	1.16±0.43
钙/磷 Ca/P	3.51 ^a ±1.90	$1.33^{b} \pm 0.46$	$3.68^{a}\pm2.92$	F _{2,48} =6.49, P<0.01	16.77±3.25

¹abc 相同字母间无差异,相异字母间有差异。 ¹Same letters among a, b and c indicate no difference, otherwise display differences.

2.4 食物部位采食频次

春季,猴群采食松萝频次最高 (58.57%),芽次之 (28.66%),且采食种类存在月间差异 $(\chi_8^2 = 1090.8, P < 0.001)$ 。3月采食松萝频次最高,其次是

芽; 4 月偏好芽, 其次为松萝; 5 月松萝采食频次最高, 其次为芽和叶 (表 4)。因此, 猴群春季除采食松萝外, 3 月开始觅食芽, 4 月主食芽, 5 月主食芽和叶。

表 4 拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季不同食物种类采食频次

Table 4 Frequencies of different kinds of foods used by Rhinopithecus bieti at Mt. Lasha in spring

月份 Month	花 Flower	芽 Bud	叶 Leaf	松萝 Lichen	其他 Others	总和 Total
3	3	73	3	724	27	830
4	14	951	49	686	9	1709
5	45	389	303	779	2	1518
总和 Total	62	1413	355	2 189	38	
	χ_8^2 =1 090.8, P <0.001					

 $^{^2}$ 松萝样本小,未进行统计分析。 2 Lichen was not used to make statistical analysis due its small sample size.

3 讨论

拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季食物蛋白质含量高于非食物,与前人研究结果一致 (McKey et al, 1981; Waterman & Kool, 1994)。龙马山黑白仰鼻猴群冬季食物与非食物蛋白质含量无差异 (Huang et al, 2010; Li & Yang, 2009),可能与猴群生态环境、食物资源供给性及其组成和研究时期不同有关。

食物化学组成主成分分析表明存在影响食物选择的主要化学成分,由于食物中磷与蛋白质正相关,与 Ca/P 弱相关,因此,首要因素是磷和 Ca/P,其次为钙及单宁。即拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季喜食高磷、低 Ca/P、低钙和低单宁食物。

氮 (蛋白质) 是影响动物生长的首要因素 (Chapin, 1980)。人类和非人灵长类生长缓慢、奶水产量低等导致个体对蛋白质需求相对较少,同时,灵长类生长繁殖对营养物质的需求分散在较长的时期内;因此,当食物氨基酸组成均衡时,灵长类并非必需高蛋白质食物 (Oftedal et al, 1991)。与个体性别、果实可获得性、食物中树叶比例以及膳食单宁摄入量无关,蜘蛛猴 (Ateles chamek) 每日蛋白质摄入量保持相对恒定,所以食物选择优先调控蛋白质 (而非碳水化合物和脂肪) 摄入量 (Felton et al, 2009)。拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴群食物蛋白质含量是影响食物选择的重要因素,因此,春季食物选择需满足蛋白质需求。

磷、钾是除氮 (蛋白质) 外影响动物生长最重要的限制性矿物质元素 (Chapin, 1980)。磷缺乏是所有矿物元素缺乏中最普遍的现象,所以动物生命活动必须保证食物中磷、钙及维生素 D 保持平衡 (IPNI, 1999)。某些疣猴主食 (包括落叶树老叶和嫩叶) 的钙、钠含量正相关,钙、钠与粗蛋白、磷及钾负相关;而水分、粗蛋白、能量、磷与钾相互正相关 (Baranga, 1983)。拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季食物磷含量高于非食物,在满足蛋白质需求的基础上,磷是影响其食物选择的首要因素 (第一主成分负荷值最大)。

食物中钙、磷含量和 Ca/P 最佳 (1:1~2:1) 时,动物能较好地利用钙、磷 (NRC, 1978, King & Bendell, 1982)。笼养猕猴生长期最适 Ca/P 为 1.2 (Lou et al, 2004),而 Bai Hokou 西部低地大猩猩则喜食低钙、低磷水果 (Remis et al, 2001)。拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴群春季食物 Ca/P 通常是其他动物最适范

围最大值的两倍,与钙含量 (低钙:第二主成分) 共同影响其食物选择。

当食物单宁含量在动物可忍受阀值内,食物选择主要受能量、蛋白质 (包括特殊氨基酸)、毒素及影响消化过程的物理特征影响,相反,若单宁超过其阀值,动物则放弃采食 (Clutton-Brock, 1977; Oates et al, 1980; Wrangham & Waterman, 1981)。拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季食物与非食物单宁含量无差异,龙马山黑白仰鼻猴冬季食物与非食物总酚含量无差异 (Huang et al, 2010)。拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季食物单宁含量在其可忍受阈值内,是影响其食物选择的第三主成分。

随着树叶的成熟, 其水分、蛋白质和许多重要 矿物质元素 (如磷和钾) 含量逐渐降低,而纤维素/ 木质素、钙、钠 (Baranga, 1983; Baranga, 1986; Coley & Aide, 1991) 、镁及锰的含量增加 (Yeager et al, 1997)。同种植物嫩叶纤维素含量低于老叶 (Milton, 1979; McKey et al, 1981), 更易消化 (Baranga, 1986), 且两者的次生代谢产物无差别 (Chapman et al, 2004; Workman, 2010)。因此,尽管 植物芽、花和嫩叶持续期短,许多灵长类仍然偏好 高蛋白质和高蛋白质/纤维比的嫩叶 (Baranga, 1983; Chapman et al, 2004; Coley, 1982; McKey et al, 1981; Oates et al, 1977, 1980; Oates, 1987; Solanki et al, 2008; Workman, 2010; Yeager, 1989; Yeager et al, 1997)。拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴群春季偏好富含磷和粗蛋 白、低 Ca/P (1.33) 和低钙的嫩芽和嫩叶。长鼻猴偏 好采食富含磷的植物,且食物钙含量低于推荐的灵 长类食物钙含量,这可能与食物钙、磷含量负相关 有关。因此,猴群采食高磷食物意味着必须进食低 钙食物 (Yeager et al, 1997)。

某些动物具有应对食物季节性变化的适应机制,但温带地区动物在秋末和冬季由于被迫采食低质量食物而遭受营养压力 (Short, 1975)。在某种特定营养物质不受限制时,动物不通过食物选择来获取特定营养物质 (Yeager et al, 1997)。黑白仰鼻猴是生活海拔最高的非人灵长类之一,且面临漫长冬季食物匮乏和低温的生存压力,主食松萝 (Ding & Zhao, 2004; Kirkpatrick, 1996; Huang et al, submitted)和老叶/树皮 (Xiang et al, 2007)。松萝分布广泛,全年均可被采食,为高非结构性碳水化合物、低蛋白质、低纤维素、低单宁 (Kirkpatrick, 1996)、低磷及高 Ca/P 食物。黑白仰鼻猴春季通过采食嫩芽/嫩

叶 (富含粗蛋白、磷、钾及锌) (Yeager et al, 1997)来满足其蛋白质和必须营养物质需求 (Krishnamani, 1994; Kumar & Solanki, 2004; Struhsaker, 1975)。因此,拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴群春季食物选择是在食物单宁含量未超过忍受阈值的前提下、在满足蛋白质主导的常量营养物质需求的基础上保证磷、钙摄入。

疣猴类食物蛋白质/纤维比是衡量食物质量的重要指标 (Mckey et al, 1981; Waterman & Choo, 1981)。龙马山黑白仰鼻猴冬季选择高粗蛋白/粗纤维比食物 (Li & Yang, 2009; Huang et al, 2010)。本研究尽管未测定食物纤维素,但嫩芽/嫩叶蛋白质含量高而纤维素含量低 (Stanford, 1991; Kirkpatrick, 1996)。因此,拉沙山猴群春季选择高蛋白、低纤维食物。

拉沙山黑白仰鼻猴春季食物与非食物粗灰分 无差异,而龙马山黑白仰鼻猴冬季倾向于选择高灰 分食物 (Huang et al, 2010)。粗灰分主要成分为矿物 质,可为动物提供所需的微量元素 (Li, 2010)。因

参考文献:

Altmann J. 1974. Observational study of behavior: Sampling methods. *Behaviour*; **49**(3): 227-267.

Baranga D. 1983. Changes in chemical composition of food parts in the diet of Colobus monkeys. *Ecology*, **64**(4): 668-673.

Baranga D. 1986. Phenological observation on two food-tree species of colobus monkeys. *African Journal of Ecology*, **24**(4): 209-214.

Cai RF, Hu G, Cao Y, Yang JL, Su XW, Chen B, Liu XG, Liu N. 2011. Nutritional contents of the major food in autumn and its influence on food choice of Francois' Langur at Mayanghe Nature Reserve, Guizhou Province. *Sichuan Journal of Zoology*, **30**(3): 366-371. [蔡锐芳, 胡刚, 曹晔, 杨进良, 苏欣慰, 陈波, 刘先高, 刘宁. 2011. 贵州麻阳河黑叶猴秋季主要食物营养分析及对食物选择的影响. 四川动物, **30**(3): 366-371.]

Chapin FS III. 1980. The mineral nutrition of wild plants. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, **11**: 233-260.

Chapman CA, Chapmen LJ, Bjorndal KA, Onderdonk DA. 2002. Application of protein-to-fiber ratios to predict colobine abundance on different spatial scales. *International Journal of Primatology*, **23**(2): 283-310.

Chapman CA, Chapman LJ, Rode KD, Hauck EM, McDowell LR. 2003. Variation in the nutritional value of primate foods: Among trees, time periods, and areas. *International Journal of Primatology*, **24**(2): 317-333.

Chapman CA, Chapman LJ, Naughton-Treves L, Lawes MJ, McDowell LR. 2004. Predicting folivorous primate abundance: validation of a nutritional model. *American Journal of Primatology*, **62**(2): 55-69.

Clutton-Brock TH. 1977. Methodology and measurement. *In*: Clutton-Brock TH. Primate Ecology: Studies of Feeding and Ranging Behaviour in Lemurs,

此,龙马山猴群冬季食物矿物质元素可能与其食物 选择有一定的关系。

野外新鲜样品通过萃取进行分析可避免类似单宁等物质的含量在干燥条件发生变化 (Hagerman, 1988),同时可以测定其在食物中的真实浓度,但弊端是植物不同部位的化学成分未经标准化处理(Yamashita, 2008)。本研究采用标准化处理来确定单宁含量。由于植物嫩芽和嫩叶水分含量高,因此,标准化处理提高了其单宁含量,在某种程度上提升了单宁对春季食物选择的影响作用。此外,在未掌握松萝水分含量季节性变化的基础上,无法评判标准化处理对松萝单宁含量的影响。因此,只有在野外通过萃取分析测定其含量才能准确确定其影响。

致谢:云南省怒江州兰坪云岭省级自然保护区管理局给予了本研究大力支持;大山箐社区居民给予野外工作帮助;野外助手苏庆生和张金福协助完成了野外工作,在此一并表示衷心感谢!

Monkeys and Apes. New York: Academic Press, 325-353.

Coley PD. 1982. Rates of herbivory in different tropical trees. *In*: Leigh EG, Rand AS, Windsor DM. The Ecology of a Tropical Forest. Washington: Smithsonian Institute Press, 123-132.

Coley PD, Aide TM. 1991. Herbivory and defenses: A temperate/tropic comparison. *In*: Price PW, Lewison TM, Fernandes GW, Benson WW. Plant-animal Interactions: Evolutionary Ecology in Tropical and Temperate Regions. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc, 54-69.

Dasilva GL. 1994. Diet of *Colobus polykomos* on Tiwai Island: selection of food in relation to its seasonal abundance and nutritional quality. *International Journal of Primatology*, **15**(5): 655-680.

Davies AG, Bennett EL, Waterman PG. 1988. Food selection by two South-east Asian colobine monkeys (*Presbytis rubicunda* and *Presbytis melalophos*) in relation to plant chemistry. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, **34**(1): 33-56.

Ding W, Zhao QK. 2004. *Rhinopithecus bieti* at Tacheng, Yunnan: diet and daytime activities. *International Journal of Primatology*, **25**(3): 583-598.

Emlen JM. 1966. The role of time and energy in food preference. *American Naturalist*, **100**(916): 611-617.

Felton AM, Felton A, Lindenmayer DB, Foley WJ. 2009. Nutritional goals of wild primates. *Functional Ecology*, **23**(1): 70-78.

Freeland WJ, Janzen DH. 1974. Strategies in herbivory by mammals: the role of plant secondary compounds. *American Naturalist*, **108**(961): 269-289.

Ganzhorn JU. 1989. Niche separation of seven lemur species in the Eastern rainforest of Madagascar. *Oecologia*, **79**(2): 279-286.

Glander KE. 1981. Feeding patterns in mantled howling monkeys. *In*: Kamil AC, Sargent TD. Foraging Behavior: Ecological, Ethological, and Psychological Approaches. New York: Garland Press, 231-259.

Guo ST, Ji WH, Chang HL, David R, Li BG. 2011. Processes in the study of primate nutritional ecology. *Acta Anthropologica Sinica*, **30**(4): 405-414. [郭松涛, 纪维红, 常鸿莉, David R, 李保国. 2011. 灵长类营养生态学的研究进展. 人类学学报, **30**(4): 405-414.]

Hagerman AE. 1988. Extraction of tannin from fresh and preserved leaves. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, **14**(2): 453–461.

Hladik CM. 1981. Diet and evolution of feeding strategies among forest primates. *In*: Harding RSO, Teleki GP. Omnivorous Primates, Gathering and Hunting in Human Evolution. New York: Columbia University, 215-254.

Huang ZP. 2009. Foraging, Reproduction and Sleeping Site Selection of Black-and-white Snub-nosed Monkey (*Rhinopithecus bieti*) at the Southern Range. Master thesis, Kunming: Southwest Forestry College. [黄志旁. 2009. 黑白仰鼻猴 (*Rhinopithecus bieti*) 南部种群的摄食选择、繁殖及过夜地选择. 硕士学位论文、昆明: 西南林学院.]

Huang ZP, Huo S, Yang SG, Cui LW, Xiao W. 2010. Leaf choice in black-and-white snub-nosed monkeys (*Rhinopithecus bieti*) is related to the physical and chemical properties of leaves. *Current Zoology*, **56**(6): 643-649

Huang ZP, Wang L, Scott MB, Cui LW, Xiao W. Behavioral response of *Rhinopithecus bieti* to habitat fragmentation: Implication of its conservation. Primates (submitted).

IPNI (International Plant Nutrition Institute). 1999. Phosphorus in animal nutrients. Better Crops, 1: 32-33.

Kar-Gupta K, Kumar A. 1994. Leaf chemistry and food selection by common langurs (*Presbytis entellus*) in Rajaji National Park, Uttar Pradesh, India. *International Journal of Primatology*, **15**(1): 75-93.

Kay RNB, Davies AG. 1994. Digestive physiology. *In*: Davies G, Oates J. Colobine Monkeys: Their Ecology, Behavior and Evolution. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 229-249.

King RD, Bendell JF. 1982. Foods selected by blue grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus*). Canadian Journal of Zoology, **60**(12): 3268-3281.

Kirkpatrick RC. 1996. Ecology and Behavior of the Yunnan Snub-nosed Langur (*Rhinopithecus bieti, Colobinae*). California: University of California.

Kirkpatrick RC. 2007. The Asian colobines: diversity among leaf-eating monkeys. *In*: Campbell CJ, Fuentes A, MacKinnon KC, Panger M, Bearder SK. Primate in Perspective. New York: Oxford University Press, 186-200.

Kool KM. 1992. Food selection by the silver leaf monkey, *Trachypithecus auratus sondaicus*, in relation to plant chemistry. *Oecologia*, **90**(4): 527-533.

Krishnamani R. 1994. Diet composition of the bonnet macaque (*Macaca radiata*) in a tropical dry evergreen forest of southern India. *Tropical Biodiversity*, **2**(2): 285-302.

Kumar A, Solanki GS. 2004. A rare feeding observation on water lilies (*Nymphaea alba*) by the capped langur (*Trachypithecus pileatus*). Folia Primatologica, **75**(3): 157-159.

Lehner PN. 1998. Handbook of Ethological Methods. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Li W. 2010. Food Nutritional Contents in Winter, Spring and Corresponding Influences on Food Choice of Francois' langur at Mayanghe Nature Reserve. Master thesis. Kuming, Yunan. [李雯. 2010. 麻阳河黑叶猴冬、春季食物的营养分析及其对食物选择的影响. 硕士论文. 昆明, 云南.]

Li XY, Yang SJ. 2009. Winter food habits of the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus bieti*) found at Mt. Longma, Yunnan. *Acta Anthropologica Sinica*, **28**(4): 391-400. [李学友, 杨士剑. 云南龙马山滇金丝猴 (*Rhinopithecus bieti*) 冬季食性分析. 人类学学报, **28**(4): 391-400.]

Lou SY, Yang LY, Li T, Li CE, Huang ZQ, He ZL. 2004. Effect of calcium to phosphorus ratio in its utilization in growing laboratory rhesus monkey. *Shanghai Laboratory Animal Science*, **24**(2): 77-80. [鲁帅尧,杨亮宇,李彤,李菜娥,黄璋琼,和占龙. 2004. 饲料钙磷比对生长期猕猴钙磷利用率的影响. 上海实验动物科学, **24**(2): 77-80.]

Maisels F, Gauthier-Hion A, Gautier JP. 1994. Diets of two sympatric colobines in Zaire: More evidence on seed-eating in forests on poor soils. *International Journal of Primatology*, **15**(5): 681-701.

Marks DL, Swain T, Goldstein S, Richard A, Leighton M. 1988. Chemical correlates of rhesus monkey food choice: the influence of hydrolyzable tannins. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, **14**(1): 213-235.

Mattson WJ Jr. 1980. Herbivory in relation to plant nitrogen content. Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics, 11: 119-161.

McKey DB, Gartlan JS, Waterman PG, Choo GM. 1981. Food selection by black colobus monkeys (*Colobus satanas*) in relation to plant chemistry. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, **16**(2): 115-146.

Milton K. 1979. Factors influencing leaf choice by howler monkeys: a test of some hypotheses of food selection by generalist herbivores. *American Naturalist*, **114**(3): 362-378.

Milton K. 1993. Diet and primate evolution. Scientific American, 269(2): 86-93

Mowry CB, Decker BS, Shure DJ. 1996. The role of phytochemistry in dietary choices of Tana River red colobus monkeys (*Procolobus badius rufomitratus*). *International Journal of Primatology*, **17**(1): 63-84.

NRC (National Research Council), 1978. Nutrient Requirements of Non-Human Primates. Washington: National Academy Press.

Oates JF. 1987. Food distribution and foraging behavior. *In*: Smuts BB, Cheney DL, Seyfarth RM, Wrangham RW, Struhsaker TT. Primate Societies. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 197-209.

Oates JF, Swain T, Zantovska J. 1977. Secondary compounds and food selection by colobus monkeys. *Biochemical Systematics and Ecology*, **5**(4): 317-321.

Oates JF, Waterman PG, Choo GM. 1980. Food selection by the South Indian leaf-monkey, *Presbytis johnii*, in relation to leaf chemistry. *Oecologia*. **45**(1): 45-56.

Oftedal OT, Whiten A, Southgate DAT, van Soest P. 1991. The nutritional consequences of foraging in primates: The relationship of nutrient intakes to nutrient requirements. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, **334**(1270): 161-170.

Parra R. 1978. Comparison of foregut and hindgut fermentation in herbivores. *In*: Montgomery GG. The Ecology of Arboreal Folivores. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 205-230.

Raubenheimer D, Simpson SJ. 2004. Organismal stoichiometry: Quantifying non-independence among food components. *Ecology*, **85**(5):

1203-1216.

Remis MJ, Dierenfeld ES, Mowry CB, Carroll RW. 2001. Nutritional aspects of western lowland gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*) diet during seasons of fruit scarcity at Bai Hokou, Central African Republic. *International Journal of Primatology*, **22**(5): 807-836.

Rode KD, Chapman CA, McDowell LR, Stickler C. 2006. Nutritional correlates of population density across habitats and logging intensities in redtail monkeys (*Cercopithecus ascanius*). *Biotropica*, **38**(5): 625-634.

Schoener TW. 1971. Theory of feeding strategies. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, **2**: 369-404.

Short HL. 1975. Nutrition of Southern deer in different seasons. *Journal of Wildlife Management*, **38**(2): 321-329.

Solanki GS, Kumar A, Sharma BK. 2008. Feeding ecology of *Trachypithecus pileatus* in India. *International Journal of Primatology*, **29**(1): 173-182.

Stanford CB. 1991. Social dynamics of intergroup encounters in the capped langur (*Presbytis pileata*). American Journal of Primatology, **25**(1): 35-47.

Struhsaker TT. 1975. The Red Colobus Monkeys. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Wasserman MD, Chapman CA. 2003. Determinants of colobine monkey abundance: the importance of food energy, protein and fibre content. *Journal of Animal Ecology*, **72**(4): 650-659.

Waterman PG. 1984. Food acquisition and processing as a function of plant chemistry. *In*: Chaviers DJ, Wood BA, Bilsborough A. Food Acquisition and Processing in Primate. New York: Plenum Press, 177-211.

Waterman PG, Choo GM. 1981. The effects of digestibility-reducing compounds in leaves on food selections by some Colobinae. *Malaysian Applied Biology Journal*, **10**: 147-162.

Waterman PG, Kool KM. 1994. Colobine food selection and plant chemistry. *In*: Davies AG, Oates JF. Colobine Monkeys: Their Ecology,

Behaviour and Evolution. England: Cambridge University Press, 51-84.

Waterman PG, Ross JAM, Bennett EL, Davies AG. 1988. A comparison of the floristics and leaf chemistry of the tree flora in two Malaysian rain forests and the influence of leaf chemistry on populations of colobine monkeys in the Old World. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, **34**(1): 1-32

Workman PG. 2010. The Foraging Ecology of the Delacour's Langur (*Tranchypithecus delacouri*) in Van Long Nature Reserve, Vietnam. Dissertation, Duke University.

Wrangham RW, Waterman PG. 1981. Feeding behaviour of vervet monkeys on *Acacia tortilis* and *Acacia xanthophloea*: with special reference to reproductive strategies and tannin production. *Journal of Animal Ecology*, **50**(3): 715-731.

Xiang ZF, Huo S, Xiao W, Quan RC, Grueter CC. 2007. Diet and feeding behavior of *Rhinopithecus bieti* at Xiaochangdu, Tibet: Adaptations to a marginal environment. *American Journal of Primatology*, **69**(10): 1141-1158.

Yamashita N. 2008. Chemical properties of the diets of two lemur species in southwestern Madagascar. *International Journal of Primatology*, **29**(2): 339-364.

Yeager CP. 1989. Feeding ecology of the proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*). *International Journal of Primatology*, **10**(6): 497-530.

Yeager CP, Silver SC, Dierenfeld ES. 1997. Mineral and phytochemical influences on foliage selection by the proboscis monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*). *American Journal of Primatology*, **41**(2): 117-128.

Zhang LY. 2003. Analysis and Technique for Measuring Quality of Fodder. 2nd ed. Beijing: China Agricultural University Press. [张丽英, 2003. 饲料分析及饲料质量检测技术. 2 版. 北京:中国农业大学出版社.]

Zhu Y, Xia YN. 2003. Checkout of Fodder Quality. Beijing: Chemical Industry Press. [朱燕, 夏玉宇. 2003. 饲料品质检验. 北京: 化学工业出版社.]